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OBSERVATIONS ON COFFEE.

Some of the Problems Presented in
Central America.

CHARACTER OF LABOR REQUIRED.

Conclusion of a Three-year Resident.
Believes Planters Must Have Coolies.
White Men Can't Fill the Bill—Prices
Paid and Returns of Small Holders

The following communication,
setting forth some phases of the
labor problem as presented to the
Central American coffee planters,
was recently received by the Com-
missioner of Agriculture. The
writer has spent three years in the
coffee districts, and his conclusions
will be read with interest by many
of the pioneers of Hawaii:

Coffee throughout the Central American
republics, with exception of
Honduras, is raised and cultivated in
much the same manner, as the same
conditions exist in all of them regard-
ing climate, altitude and the labor
problem, the various modus operandi
that go to make up the routine of a
coffee plantation, or "Finca," as they
are called. All plantations of any
value are situated at an altitude of
from 1500 to 2500 feet above sea level,
experience having demonstrated that
good coffee cannot be raised either
above or below the above-mentioned
altitudes, for under 1500 feet the tree
has a tendency to run to bush and
little fruit, while above 2500 feet it
grows stunted and does not bear well.
The best "Finca's" are at an elevation
of about 2000 feet, and the trees will
average, after six years of age, about
34 pounds to the tree; while at the
1500-foot levels the average is about
24 pounds per tree. Magnificent coffee
is produced, when properly cultivated
and the coffee trees are properly
shaded.

The mode of procedure for a begin-
ner, who goes, say for instance, to
Nicaragua to go into the coffee busi-
ness, is as follows: A guide is pro-
cured and the coffee district visited to
find suitable location. If public
lands, a claim is made, stating how
many "manzanas" (about 17 acres);
then a shallow ditch is dug all around
your claim—this is the law requires.
The public surveyor is notified; he
draws four lines, and issues you a cer-
tificate, which you file with the gov-
ernor of your district. Then, in due
course of time, the Government will
issue you a patent. Surveyor's fees are
20 cents per manzana, registering
\$18, and the land costs from 50 cents
to \$1.50 per acre. Having filled all the
requirements of the law, your trouble
as a coffee planter begins.

You commence active operations by
employing a native foreman at about
\$20 a month in silver. He will pro-
vide what help you will need and see
that you will start out right. The
first thing is to select a shady place for
your nursery, clear it, fertilize it
well and sow your seed previously
selected. If you are a small planter,
say from 25,000 to 30,000 trees for a
starter. As soon as your nursery is
started you commence your planta-
tion by clearing up all the under-
brush, clearing the ground clean and
leaving the best shade trees standing.
Where there are no trees, plantains
must be set out. All this will take
you from a year to eighteen months;
then the trees are set out six feet (or
two varas) square and well covered in
around the roots. Young trees must
be a full year old before transplanting
and must be carefully tended for four
years thinning out the shade as they
grow up. At the end of the fourth
year you will get a small crop of ber-
ries, and at the end of the fifth year,
or rather sixth year of the tree, a full
crop can be picked. Picking is done
in three intervals, and has to be very
rapidly done. The berry as soon as
it comes to the proper color, must be
picked, or else the crop is lost. It is
thus pulped, dried, cleaned and ship-
ped. All this reads very easy and
looks like plain sailing, but in reality
for the white man raised in a civil-
ized country, it consists of many dif-
ficulties, years of hard labor and priv-
ations before he arrives at the dignity
of a rich coffee planter; his greatest
drawback being the labor question.

There is probably no field on the
western continent where the serious-
ness of the labor problem has been
presented itself so forcibly as in Central
America. When the coffee picking
season comes on and the berries ripen,
it must be promptly picked or go to
waste; throughout that country hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars go
to waste annually for want of labor to
get the crop in. Three years residence
in the heart of the Central American
coffee districts has brought me to the
conclusion that the labor question has
never been rightly understood or
appreciated by those who would
invest their money in coffee in the
tropics, with a result that many
have lost their little all in coffee ven-
tures. Not that the plantation was
not a success, but that when the crop
was ripe they could not get it gathered
for love or money. The labor was not
to be had, and years of toil and hard-
ship went to naught, the first crop
that ripened being lost. Large planters

in Nicaragua overcome this difficulty
by means of a law of the country called
the "Mutilation law," which oper-
ates as follows. A person, say a
laborer, borrows \$20 from a planter
and mutilates or binds himself be-
fore any Justice of the Peace to work
this sum out at a fixed sum generally
30 cents a day. This amount must be
paid in work—a money tender is not
valid—and a mutilated man or
woman are virtually slaves, who agree
to work when called upon by their
creditor; no one else can employ them
under a heavy fine, except by written
consent of the owner of the mutila-
tion paper. The result of this is that
the large planters often have thou-
sands of dollars lent out this way,
with the attendant risks of death and run-
aways, but with the advantage that,
when picking time comes, he can
have three or four hundred pickers in
the field promptly to gather his crop,
while his small neighbor must suffer
and have his crop waste.

Many things have been tried to cure
the evil, but so far, there has been
found only one cure, and that is
Asiatic help. Norwegians and Swedes
have been imported, but they could not
stand the labor, and all attempts to use
or import white labor for coffee planta-
tions has proved a failure. The reason
is plain—Caucasian labor cannot and
never will be able to stand the hot
sun, hard living and harder labor of
the tropics. Any attempt to supply
coffee plantations must, in the light of
all past experience, prove a signal
failure; the native and coolie must
ever remain a factor, and a very im-
portant one, in coffee culture.

The Nicaraguan Government have,
until within two years, been opposed
to the importation of coolie labor, but
the extension of the coffee interests
and its tremendous growth has
forced them to pass a law, under
proper restrictions, for the importa-
tion of coolies to work the coffee plan-
tations. It has been clearly proven
in that country, without an unlimited
native coolie element to fall back
on for the plantations, coffee culture
is a failure; and the same conclusions
must hold good in any country where
like conditions exist.

Now a word as to wages. Men are
paid \$10 to \$12 a month for picking;
other plantation labor \$5 per month.
Men must pick 150 pounds of cherries
a day; women, 125 pounds; for all
additional weight picked they are
paid at the rate of 5 cents for each 100
pounds. All laborers find themselves.
The above mentioned prices are sil-
ver, worth 50 cents on the dollar in
American money. The average cost
of producing and shipping coffee is,
say, from the tree to the steamer,
\$4.35 to \$5.20 per hundred-weight,
omitting the bags, according to dis-
tance shipped, or about \$2.50 Ameri-
can; add to this \$1.55 more for freight
and commissions, and \$3.75 will put
your coffee in the New York market,
leaving on an average a net profit of
\$10 gold per 100 pounds.

In conclusion, I would say that in
no business is the old adage that "all
is not gold that glitters" better ex-
emplified than in coffee, and the man
who thinks he can run a plantation
without any practical experience, and
without either native or Asiatic labor,
or with strictly Caucasian help, is
"building his house on a foundation
of sand."

LOUIS T. GRANT.
Honolulu, July 17, 1895.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.
Pleasant Evening Spent by Mem-
bers and Friends.
Another of the delightful socials,
for which the Sons of St. George
have become famous, was given in
the hall of that society last night.
The Kawaihau Club furnished
music for the dance.

Over thirty couples were present
and took part in the evening's en-
tertainment. Among those present
were Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and
wife; W. W. Wright, wife and chil-
dren; George Schraeder and Mrs.
G. D. Schrader, of Wailuku; G. D.
Harris and wife, Margaret Nape and
Willie Wilder.

The many children present lent
a spirit of liveliness to the affair
which could not have been pro-
duced under any other circum-
stances.

During the evening light re-
freshments, daintily prepared, were
served.

To W. F. Reynolds, G. S. Harris
and J. Tinker, as the social com-
mittee, and Fred. Weed as floor
manager, is due the success of the
evening's pleasant affair.

Captain Freeth in Business.
Captain G. D. Freeth has pur-
chased the interest of George Ly-
curgus in the California Wine
Company. The Captain is no
novice in the liquor business, hav-
ing, with W. C. Peacock, purchas-
ed the business of F. T. Luchan &
Co., and continued in the partner-
ship for three years, disposing of
his interest to Mr. Peacock.

GOES OVER TO NEXT SESSION.

Electric Railway Franchise Referred
to Public Lands Committee

PAY FOR LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

President Signs Three Bills—Local Li-
quor Dealers Want to be Heard on
Alcohol Bill—Joint Committee to
Adopt Designs for Seals—Main Roads.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY, JULY 22D.

Minister King announced that the
President had signed the Act to pre-
vent wanton destruction of game; the
Hilo electric light franchise and Act
relating to Circuit Court terms.

Senator Waterhouse, for the Fi-
nance Committee, made the following
report.

To HON. W. C. WILDER, President of
the Senate.

SIR:—Your Committee of Finance



J. C. CLUNEY, REPRESENTATIVE FROM
FIFTH DISTRICT, OAHU.

to whom was referred the resolution
concerning the compensation of the
members of the Labor Commission,
beg to report;

That they have carefully considered
the matter in hand and they would
recommend that the sum of one thou-
sand dollars (\$1000) be used from the
five thousand dollars (\$5000) already
appropriated for the Commission, for
the payment of the members of the
Commission, and that the above
amount be apportioned by the Execu-
tive Council.

Senator Schmidt submitted a minor-
ity report in which he favored \$1500
as the amount of compensation.
Minister Smith moved that the
minority report be adopted, stating
that there might be a difference of
opinion regarding the work performed
by the Commission, but the mem-
bers were entitled to compensation
nevertheless.

Senator Brown thought that they
should be paid for any services ren-
dered and favored the minority report.
Senator Waterhouse favored \$1000.
The Commission had held but seven
meetings; two of the men had per-
formed most of the work; besides, if
the minority report was adopted there
would not be any money left for trav-
eling expenses.

These remarks were received with
laughter.

Finally the majority report was
adopted. Minister Smith will intro-
duce a Joint Resolution which will
authorize the Executive to pay over
the money.

A petition from the local liquor
dealers, both wholesale and retail,
was read asking for an opportunity to
appear before the committee to whom
the alcohol bill was referred. They
claim that if the duty is lowered, it
will make a hardship on them, be-
sides a large loss of revenue to the
country.

Senator Baldwin thought the parties
interested should be given a
chance to appear before the commit-
tee and moved that the bill be recom-
mended to allow the dealers to give
their side. Carried.

Minister Hatch introduced a Joint
Resolution which called for the ap-
pointment of two members from each
branch of the Legislature to adopt de-
signs for a great seal and department
seals.

The Kerosene bill came up again.
The report of the committee which
virtually killed the bill was reconsid-
ered.

Minister Damon suggested that
safeguards should be placed around
the Act. He favored an amendment
placing everything connected with
the bill under the direction of the
Minister of the Interior. This in a
measure would stop indiscriminate
sale of low grade oil.

Minister Smith stated that he would
draft an amendment on the lines sug-
gested by Minister Damon.
The franchise for an electric street
railroad was read for the first time on
motion of Senator McCandless.

Senator Brown favored the motion,
saying that it was a very important
matter, and one that required much
consideration by the Senate. The
bill practically takes the streets of
Honolulu out of the hands of the
Minister of the Interior and passes
them over to the railway company. If
the bill is referred to a committee, the
members will not have time to prop-
erly consider the matter at the pres-
ent short session.

Minister Smith stated that referring
the matter to the next regular session
was unsatisfactory. The road will be
of great public value. There are a
number of defects in the bill, which
could be remedied. Personally, he
favored a postponement, but thought
a certain amount of consideration
should be given the matter during the
present session. The bill passed first
reading and on motion of Senator
Waterhouse was referred to the Com-
mittee on Public Lands and Internal
Improvements.

At 11:45 o'clock the Senate ad-
journed until 10 o'clock Tuesday
morning.

House of Representatives.

Roll call showed Representatives
A. G. M. Robertson and S. K. Kao
absent.

Rep. Hanuana presented a petition
from the Hana district of Maui, re-
questing an appropriation of \$5000 for
improvement of roads at that place.
Referred to the Finance Committee.

Act 14, "to encourage new agri-
cultural enterprises" by exemption
from taxes and import duties cannaigre
and fibre crops, preparations and ex-
tracts of cannaigre, vegetable fibres pro-
duced in this country, and all mills,
machinery, appliances, tools and build-
ings used exclusively in the care, cul-
tivation or preparation of cannaigre
and fibre plants, passed third reading.

After the passage of this Act, it was
found that nothing remained to be
done. A motion to adjourn until 10
o'clock Tuesday morning was carried
after the House had been in session
half an hour.

Speaker Naone gave special instruc-
tion to committees that they prepare
work for the House in order that fre-
quent short sessions be a thing of the
past.

MONGOLS AND NATIVES FIGHT.

Dividing Fence Cut Down For
Firewood the Cause.

Another Chinese-Hawaiian fight
came to notice yesterday evening.
An employee of the Kwong Mau
Wai rice plantation just beyond
the tramcar terminus, Punahou,
reported at the police station be-
tween 8 and 9 o'clock. His right
arm was severely cut just above
the elbow, and blood flowed freely
from the wound. The Chinaman
told as best he could the story of
how two parties claimed one fence.

It seems that three natives
chopped down a fence between
their property and that of the
Kwong Mau Wai Company. This
they intended to use for firewood.
The Chinamen objected, claiming
that they were the rightful owners.
As usual, a fight was the result.
Although several Chinamen were
injured, their vastly greater num-
ber told on the three natives, one
of whom, seeing his chances, made
a break for liberty and escaped.
The other two were surrounded by
the Mongolians, but afterwards al-
lowed to go.

Some of the Chinamen made up
a serenading party and called at
the homes of the natives with the
evident intention of doing injury.
Two police officers were sent to the
scene to prevent further trouble.
The natives will be arrested today.

SHE WANTED ADVICE.

Native Woman Alarmed Over Ab-
sence of Her Husband.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last
night a native woman, in a very
agitated state of mind, called at
the police station for advice as to
what she thought was a serious
breach of family etiquette. Her
husband had become wearied of
her patient suffering and had left
the house without word or money.
She said her mind was very much
disturbed by the incident, conse-
quently she was unable to think.
Would the officers please help her
to think and offer friendly advice
in the matter? After much talking
back and forth, one chivalrous
employee at the police station stepped
forth and offered advice which
would have done credit to a man
of more advanced age. The ad-
vice kept on until it lapsed into a
pleasant tone. In a little while
the woman had forgotten her hus-
band, and was chatting in friendly
tones with her new acquaintance.
As she was about to leave, the
kindly adviser cruelly asked her
what she was going to do about her
husband. The answer she gave
was, "Aue, poina loa" (Good-
ness, I had forgotten).
Steps toward the arrest of the
husband will probably be taken to-
day.

ENDORSED BY AMERICAN LEAGUE

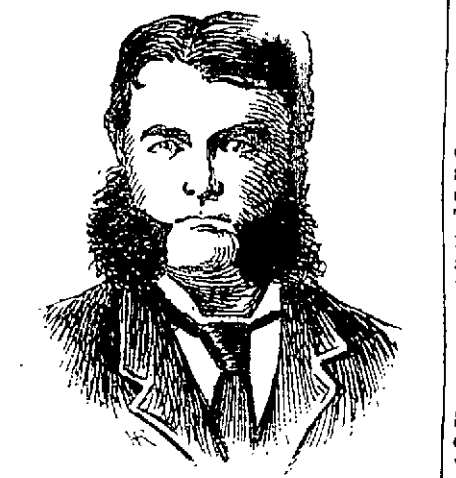
That Body Petitions Senate to Pass Electric Railway Franchise.

KEROSENE BILL KNOCKED OUT

Committee Reports in Favor of Increasing Duty on Alcohol-Supplementary Appropriations-Minister of Interior Replies to House Questions, Etc.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY, JULY 19TH. The following resolution was read by the secretary:

Whereas, In the year 1884, the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom granted to certain persons afterwards known as the Hawaiian Tram-



E. C. WINSTON, REPRESENTATIVE FROM FOURTH DISTRICT, OAHU.

ways Company, a franchise authorizing the construction and operation of a street railway on and through certain streets in the city of Honolulu and vicinity;

Whereas, The said company did construct and have since operated the said railway by the power of horses and mules; and

Whereas, In compliance with the request of the said company, the Legislature, in the year 1890, further granted to it, the said company, the right, without limitation as to time, to convert its system into an electric system of street railways-which right and privilege it has failed to avail itself of; and

Whereas, It is essential to the welfare, advantage and convenience of the people of the city of Honolulu, that a rapid transit system of street railways, propelled by the power of electricity, be constructed and operated in the said city and vicinity; and

Whereas, The Honolulu Electric Railway Company has caused to be presented to the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii, at the present session, a bill to incorporate the same and grant a franchise authorizing the construction, equipment and operation of a system of electric railways on certain other streets in the said city of Honolulu and vicinity; and

Whereas, The construction and operation of the said electric railway, and other works in connection therewith, will be conducive of the welfare, advantage and convenience of the people of Honolulu, as it will increase the value of property generally throughout the city, give permanent employment to a large number of persons residing here who are without employment, and afford to all classes of inhabitants a means of rapid and cheap transit; and

Whereas, The cost of construction and equipment will approximate \$400,000 and the yearly expense will be about \$135,000; and

Whereas, The expenditure of these sums will add much to the comfort of our citizens, and materially enhance the interests of our merchants as well as others; and

Resolved, By the American League, that the Senate be requested to give, at the present session, its favorable consideration, subject to such amendment and restriction as in their wisdom may seem expedient and reasonable for the protection of the rights of the people, so that the work of construction may not be delayed or prevented by the rejection of the bill.

On motion of Senator Waterhouse, the resolution was received, placed on file, to be considered with the bill.

Senator Schmidt, for the Committee on Commerce, presented the following report on the Kerosene bill:

HON. W. C. WILDER, Chairman of the Senate:

We cannot conscientiously recommend this bill to pass for the following reasons: Everybody is afraid of the danger threatened by the introduction of such explosive oil. If crude petroleum was meant, which is nothing but a fuel and cannot be used for illuminating purposes, there would be no objections. But we understand that this bill refers to a low grade kerosene oil, the color of which makes very little difference and that this may be used for illuminating purposes and thereby endanger every building, or more, every city on these islands.

Even if marked "Fuel Oil" not to be used with a wick, it would not prevent many Japanese or Chinese to use this oil with a wick. It may be bottled and sold to innocent parties, who may become the sufferers thereby. The cheapest stuff always sells more readily amongst a certain class. It will be utterly impossible for the police to watch every bar where such oil might be used, and even if they should catch a culprit after the house is burned down, a punishment will not satisfy the losers by the fire.

Such an excuse for this law, that another dangerous fuel a gasoline is allowed, cannot induce us to favor the

introduction of dangerous fuels. In regard to gasoline, we can state that the Board of Underwriters will increase the fire insurance premium on all buildings where it is used. It may be inferred from this that the fire insurance premium will also be raised whenever kerosene oils are allowed to be imported.

On motion of Senator Waterhouse the report was adopted.

The same committee reported on the Alcohol bill as follows:

This bill is more complicated than it appears on the face of it, and it is no wonder that every Legislature for years had to grapple with it.

There are several interests to be considered:

First-The interest of the liquor dealers who pay a high license and therefore are entitled to some protection against any illegitimate business.

Second-The druggists and doctors, who are anxious to furnish medicine as cheap as possible.

Third-The community, which wishes cheap medicine, and at the same time protection against illicit sales of intoxicating drugs.

Fourth-The Government, which wants revenues and simultaneously wishes to promote the welfare of all Hawaiian subjects.

With all these points in view your committee has come to the conclusion to recommend to fix the duty on alcohol, subject to all limitations and conditions of this Act, at \$3.50 per gallon instead of \$2 per gallon (Section 3).

At this rate the druggists can mix their own medicines at a reasonable cost although at present they import all medicines mixed with alcohol at a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem only. This low duty on drugs and medicines is no revenue to the Government and a duty of \$3.50 on a gallon of alcohol will be more remunerative. At present only about ten gallons of alcohol are imported annually and the duty at the rate of \$7.50 a gallon, \$75-is a mere trifle.

We would also recommend to amend Section 6 by inserting the words "to one party within one week" after the word "sale" line 3.

As it reads now any one party can go every five or fourteen minutes to any or every druggist and purchase half pint of alcohol and even if his name should be registered, there is no law to prevent him from doing so and to punish him for it.

In Section 8 line 8 we recommend to insert one gallon instead of five gallons, so as to restore the original bill which was quite satisfactory to all parties concerned, except one.

The report was tabled to be considered with the bill.

Act 5 making supplementary appropriations passed third reading.

The Senate adjourned at 10:25 o'clock until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

The following communication was read from the Minister of the Interior in reply to the question propounded by Rep. Robertson:

"In answer to the question put by Rep. Robertson as to whether or not a petition has been received by the Executive from certain residents of Honolulu, relating to the removing of the powder magazine from its present location; if so, to state whether any action is proposed to be taken there on, I beg to reply that a petition dated April 16, 1895, was received, and the matter is under consideration, but the Government have not as yet been able to determine on a site that would be a safer locality and at the same time within a reasonable distance for the convenience of those storing powder."

Another communication from the Minister of Interior replying to a question by Rep. Robertson as to the ownership of Kapaolu landing, Maui, said the place was private property, the Government having no interest therein.

Following were the answers from the Minister of Interior to questions propounded by Rep. Kamaooha relative

1. To change of Government road at Napoopo, South Kona

2. As to the payment of any claim for damages that may be caused by land to be taken for that purpose.

In answer to first-There was no petition for a road at Napoopo, but the Minister of Interior, together with the Superintendent of Public Works and Mr. Bruner, rode through Kona to inspect roads and found the best settled portion of the upper Government road in Kona, north and south, to be at Kainaliu and Kealakoua; they had no wagon road to any landing, except the rough step one to Kaawaloa. Mr. Bruner was instructed to make the necessary survey, and he reported favoring regarding upper road from Popoia church towards Hookena and continuing the grade to Napoopo. Work on this improvement has been commenced.

Second-Property owners will be reimbursed for any damage caused by the roads running through their land as soon as the papers giving the Government a right-of-way have been signed. Negotiations for this purpose are now in progress.

The clerk of the Senate transmitted engrossed copies of Bills No. 11 and 13 which had passed third readings. Laid on table to be considered with the bills.

Rep. Robertson presented a minority report of the Judiciary Committee relating to appeals from District Courts. Laid on table for consideration with the bill.

Rep. Richards, for the Printing Committee, announced that printed copies of Senate bill making supplementary appropriations, were ready for distribution.

Rep. McBryde proposed the following questions to the Minister of Interior:

1. By what authority is the work on the building to enclose new pumping plant in Honolulu now being conducted?

2. Is it being performed under contract?

3. The amount of the contract and date of award? Date of publication for tenders for work?

Rep. Kamaooha moved that consideration of Bill 16 be postponed until some future time. Carried.

On motion of same member Senate bill making supplementary appropriations was taken up and considered item by item.

Rep. Rycroft thought more specific information should be given for maintenance of prisoners. Passed as in the bill.

Rep. Kaeo moved amount for support of Citizens Guard be reduced from \$5000 to \$4000. If a standing army is necessary, the citizens should not be expected to assist them.

Rep. Kamaooha favored passage as in the bill.

The item was referred to the Finance Committee on motion of Rep. Robertson.

Rep. Bond moved that \$13,650 be added to \$3000, making a total of \$16,650, for repairing school houses, for reasons as set forth in report of the committee.

Rep. Robertson thought if an additional appropriation was necessary, it should have come from the head of the Board of Education. It seemed as if the Secretary of the Education Board had acted without the sanction of his superiors.

Rep. Rycroft, in seconding the motion of Rep. Robertson, said these large appropriations should be laid over till the regular session. As he understood it these appropriations were only for use of Government needs at the present time.

Rep. Kamaooha favored adding the amount proposed by Rep. Bond. He thought it was urgently necessary to repair school houses throughout the country at the present time.

Rep. Hanuna said there were no school houses at several places where they were necessary. This was particularly noticeable at Nahiiku, Maui, where a lot of young children were growing up in ignorance for want of proper school facilities.

Rep. Halualani thought the ministers knew what they were doing. He favored passing amount as in the bill.

Rep. McBryde was in favor of passing amount as suggested by the committee. Simply because the Cabinet advocated a certain amount was no reason they knew what they were doing. He cited the circumstance of the Senate refusing to pass appropriations for steel bridge on King street and central fire station. Although the Cabinet asked for a large amount for the work, yet they had no specifications for the cost of these improvements. The Cabinet does not know everything.

Amount recommended by committee, \$13,650, passed with the addition of \$3000.

Rep. Rycroft explained amid laughter of the members that there was not a bridge in all Puna. Amount of \$5000 for roads and bridges in that portion of the big island was appropriated.

Rep. Kaeo moved to add an appropriation of \$4000 for roads and bridges on Kauai.

Rep. Richards wanted to know if all members were going to ask for appropriations for roads. If so he would like to ask for something for Hilo district, as it is a well known fact that Hilo needed roads badly.

An appropriation was asked for opening a new road from Kohala to Waimea.

Rep. Richards moved that an item of \$10,000 be inserted for roads and bridges in Hilo district. There were several bad gulches that needed immediate improvement.

Rep. Rycroft agreed with Rep. Richards. He knew the places mentioned needed work, but what was the use to put in appropriations when there was no money to carry out the improvements.

In opposing the Hilo item Rep. Kamaooha said if prison labor was working on roads there no appropriations were needed.

Rep. Richards explained that the people wanted to get rid of the prisoners, had asked to have them transferred, but the Government said there must be something for them to do. The people of Hilo district had subscribed \$10,000 to carry on road work. It costs the country a great deal more for roads built by prisoners, as their work was not effective. The matter of roads and improvements throughout the islands were discussed at length and by several members.

Rep. Richards knew the Government was short of money, and confessed his request to an appropriation of \$5000 for a road through Maula Gulch. This amount passed.

Rep. Kaeo, in asking an appropriation of \$500 for repairing the court house at Koloa, said it was the worst court house in all the islands. There were no verandas, no glass in windows, and the place was a disgrace to the country. There had been much talk about a new building, but the people had become tired of it. The item was reduced to \$150 and the amount passed.

Rep. Kamaooha asked to have added \$150 for building a fence around the Kohala court house and grounds. He cited in support of the motion that there were several people in that locality who refused to take the oath; they thought the Republic did not amount to anything. The money had not been expended. If this Government would vote the amount asked for and build the fence, those stubborn individuals would say it did amount to something, and would become citizens.

Rep. Bond hated to oppose the measure asked for by his colleague. He wanted to wait till the regular session and ask for a sufficient appropriation to erect a suitable fence. Item failed to pass.

Rep. Rycroft asked for \$1800 in aid of telephone communication between Pohoiki court house and Hilo. In supporting the measure the member spoke earnestly of the need of communication between the points named. If the member was bringing in a filibustering expedition he would land at Pohoiki, and could capture Puna before any efforts could be made for protection. Rep. Robertson asked Rep. Rycroft what the filibusters would have when they captured Puna. "The richest country on the islands," said the member from Puna.

On motion of Rep. Richards the matter was deferred till the afternoon session.

At noon the House took a recess till 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

In further consideration of the item of \$1800 for telephone communication between Pohoiki and Hilo, Rep. Rycroft said during the speaker's administration a road was surveyed through Puna. The Government was now building that road. The telephone line would prove advantageous to all the residents of the district. Passed.

An appropriation of \$500 was asked by Rep. Kamaooha for opening a roadway from Smith's Bridge to Vineyard street, Honolulu. There was only a passageway between those points, which could be closed up any time by the owners.

Rep. Wiuston said that as the Government contemplated extending Maunakea street it would be well to let the matter rest.

Rep. McBryde stated that a petition had been presented to the House asking that this road be opened up. The committee to whom it was referred reported that the Government would extend Maunakea street, which would give relief asked for in the petition. He would vote against the petition.

Rep. Bond had been there and investigated the premises. He was opposed to any appropriation at this time. All the right-of-way had been secured for extending Maunakea street, except one portion, for which the appropriation was asked.

Rep. McBryde thought it would be simply throwing money away to vote the amount asked for. He explained the route of the extension of Maunakea street. The street would only run about 100 feet through the land for which the appropriation was asked.

Rep. Kamaooha withdrew his motion.

Rep. Richards wanted the report of the committee on Aid to Iolani College read for the information of the House. The committee reported adversely on the item.

Rep. Rycroft said the committee did not go deep enough into the matter. If it was a punishment to Bishop Willis to defeat the item, then he would be the first to vote against it.

After some further discussion the amount passed.

Appropriation of \$5000 for support of Citizens Guard, which had been referred to a committee, was, on reconsideration, called up.

Rep. McBryde said that all items pertaining to the military were rushed through the House. Matters of education were far more important to the country, but when appropriations are asked for these purposes some of the members refused to sanction them. It was educational facilities and not military which showed the progress of the country. If the Government would expend more money for educational purposes and less in munitions of war, junketing trips of the Lehua and so-called men of war, the country would be much better off. He was a member of the Citizens Guard and wanted to know what the appropriation was for. The member had previously received but little wealth from the organization. Item passed. Bill passed second reading, ordered engrossed and to be read third time Saturday.

Act 15, relative to the suppression of disease among animals, was read third time and passed on call of ayes and noes.

Joint resolution regarding suppression of liquor traffic was reconsidered on motion of Rep. Richards. The English and Hawaiian versions were not correct. Resolution was passed and secretary instructed to notify Senate of mistakes contained therein and ask for their correction.

Bills Nos. 5 and 6, transmitted from the Senate, were considered. The latter appropriated for Government expenses \$54,600. Passed second reading. Ordered read third time Saturday.

Bill No. 5, making further appropriations for expenses of Government to the amount of \$3300, was read first time by title and referred to Finance Committee.

At 2:40 the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

House of Representatives Transact But Little Business Saturday.

THIRTIETH DAY, JULY 20TH.

The House was called to order at the usual hour. Only nine members answered at roll call.

The reply of the Minister of Interior to the questions propounded by Rep. McBryde concerning the pumping plant structure, was somewhat in the nature of none of your business. It stated that the building is being constructed under authority of the Minister of the Interior and superintendence of the Superintendent of Public Works, and by day labor. No reply was forthcoming as to the amount of the contract or why tenders were not called.

Speaker Naone appointed Reps. Kaeo, Robertson and Richards as a Special Committee to investigate certain expenses of the police department.

Rep. Kamaooha's bill relating to appeals from district justices' to circuit court was referred back to Judiciary Committee after a somewhat lengthy discussion.

Owing to so many errors being made in engrossing bills, both in the Senate and House, and the high cost of same, Attorney General Smith said it would be much cheaper and more accurate to have bills printed. The Land Act, he said, cost nearly \$180 to engross, while it could have been printed for about one-fifth of that amount and 100 copies furnished, instead of one. The practice in the United States was to print all bills and transmit them in that manner to the President for signature. He hoped the matter would be acted upon at once by the Joint Committee.

Appropriations for salaries and pay rolls to the amount of \$54,600 came up on order of the day.

Attorney General Smith asked that \$2000 be added as salary for land agent. The agent would have to manage the department, and was entitled to a like amount of salary as heads of other bureaus. The bill passed as amended, was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The bill to prevent Foot Binding was found to be defective, in that the certificate failed to show date of its passage. It was, however, read first time by title and referred back to Senate for correction.

Senate Bill No. 14, exempting canals and articles used in connection therewith, was read first time by title; and, under suspension of the rules, read second time. Made special order for Monday.

Senate Bill No. 8, supplementary appropriations, was read third time and referred back to Engrossing Committee.

Adjourned till Monday, 10 a.m.



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FAREWELL SUPPER TO MASONS.

Pleasant Social Affair at Arlington Hotel Last Night.

HAWAIIAN LODGE ENTERTAINS

Handsome Gavel Presented by Mr. Filkins—The Visiting Knights Templars go Home Today—Interview With the Conductor—Speeches, Etc.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The diningroom of the Arlington Hotel was the scene of a very pleasant social event last evening. The affair was arranged by the officers of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., and was given in honor of C. W. Filkins and other Knights Templars, who have been in this city for several weeks.

The room was decorated in a most attractive manner, and was a blaze of light. Flags and festoons were profuse, and the effect was very pleasing to the eye. Mr. Krouse looked after the comfort of the guests and provided several electric fans to insure a moderate temperature.

Covers were laid for about forty people. The guests sat down about 9 o'clock, and, after satisfying themselves with the many good



TOASTMASTER J. H. SOPER.

things provided, Toast Master J. H. Soper called on Hon. S. C. Hilborn for a few remarks. The congressman responded. Mr. Filkins made a brief address, and took occasion to present Hawaiian Lodge with a handsome gavel made of California woods. Colonel Soper accepted the gift on behalf of the Lodge.

During the evening toasts were proposed and responded to.

Among those present were: C. W. Filkins and wife, F. N. Heath and wife, F. A. Conant and wife, Mrs. M. A. Heath, F. F. Collins, wife and son; Mrs. M. E. Field, Hon. S. C. Hilborn and wife, Miss Hilborn, all members of Mr. Filkins' party, and the following local people: T. C. Porter and wife, Andrew Brown and wife, C. Williams and wife, Joseph Little, Dr. M. E. Grossman, J. W. Jones, Miss Kehoe, Mrs. Renner, Mrs. Krouse, C. L. Crabbe and wife, S. Louissou, Captain Griffith, E. A. Towse, M. Phillips.

The visiting Knights will leave for home today.

C. W. Filkins, conductor of the party, is a resident of Riverside, Cal. He was in the real estate business during the boom and acquired a fortune.

F. N. Heath is a leading druggist in the same town; F. A. Conant is a jeweler at Santa Barbara, Cal.; F. F. Collins is an iron founder from San Antonio, Texas; S. C. Hilborn is a member of Congress. He resides in Oakland, Cal.

The party left Los Angeles on June 12th and took the steamer for Honolulu, three days later. This city was reached on June 21st, and on the 5th inst., Mr. Filkins' party left for the volcano.

In speaking of his trip last evening that gentleman said:

"The entire party was delighted with the scenery in and about Hilo, the ride through the Olan forest being particularly delightful. Our treatment while at the Volcano House was as perfect as could be desired, and we voted Peter Lee a capital host. He exerted himself in every possible manner to make our stay a pleasant one.

"Of course we did not expect to see the volcano in action, so were not disappointed in that particular. We considered the trip well worth the time and expense. To my mind, the most important factor in the future development of tourist travel, so far as I know, has been overlooked. I consider the medicated sulphur steam baths at the Volcano House—the finest in the world—of great value to all people suffering from any form of rheumatism or skin disease—of which there are thousands traveling over the world seeking aid and spending large amounts of money.

"I think your people should make use of the opportunity offered by advertising liberally. I believe the result would be marvellous, and beyond all anticipations. The invalid, as has been proven by past experience, will spend his last dollar in seeking aid."

there are some modern improvements that may be adopted to its advantage. I think signs should be placed at all street crossings, and business houses and residences should be numbered, so those unacquainted might readily determine any locality they might desire to find.

"The reception of myself and entire party has been one of extreme cordiality and kindness from our first entrance into your beautiful harbor until the present moment of our leaving. The events will always be remembered by us—the luau given by Fast Master Nolte and the canoe ride tendered us by E. C. Macfarlane.

"I remarked some months ago my wife and self were going to take a trip to Hawaii. Some friends asked me 'What for?' I replied 'To see the country and have a good time.' They wanted to know how we were going to have a good time in a country much warmer than at our home. I told them they were evidently misinformed in regard to the Hawaiian climate. We have not been disappointed in the climate, and have found it extremely pleasant.

"As to having a good time, we will always have that when there are any Masons around."

PROPERTIES OF THE KOLA NUT

Valuable for Many Purposes—To be Planted in Puna.

A communication goes hence by today's steamer from Commissioner Marsden to Frank P. Hastings, asking for seeds of the Kola nut. When secured, these will be sent to Puna and planted, that district being well suited to their growth, the trees thriving best in low places with a hot, moist climate.

Seeds procured and sent to Hawaii by Mr. Hastings some time ago were planted in the Government nursery, Makiki valley. The trees are doing well, and give evidence of being productive to an extent beyond anticipation. Besides the trees in Makiki valley, one grown from seed planted some years ago at Moanalua is bearing sparsely.

The Kola nut is valuable for many purposes, especially as a condiment. It is also beneficial for medicinal purposes, preparations being extensively prescribed in treatment of the liquor and opium habit, besides imparting tone to the system.

The Kola nut has been used by the African negroes for a long time. The tree which produces it grows only in very limited regions, but its properties are known in all the Dark Continent, and there is scarcely any African territory where the precious fruit is not an object of commerce. By means of it the natives can, with doses which do not exceed forty grams a day, make very difficult marches and laborious work in full tropical sun without experiencing the least lack of breath in going up very steep inclines, and this also when bearing loads of about forty kilograms. The Kola enables them, besides, to take less nourishment, and, in time of want, to live without loss of strength or vitality.

GUATEMALA COFFEE TREES.

Mr. Horner Has Obtained Promising Returns From Them.

Mr. Editor:—When Mr. Widemann was minister he imported from Guatemala some seed coffee of which I received a small lot which produced me over 300 trees.

I transplanted them from the nursery to their present position two years ago last January. During the two years their average growth was over five feet; some even exceeded six feet and were topped at that height.

The trees average forty primaries each. The average yield of berries was 300; several most favorably located yielded 1500. The greatest yield from any tree was over 2000 berries, a phenomenal yield, no doubt, for a coffee tree only three years from the seed.

Primary four contained 395 berries; its opposite contained 360; another 220, and other primaries were of nearly equal promise on this and other trees. On this tree there were 45 primaries, 28 of which were in bearing within the two years.

These 300 trees are surrounded by nursery-raised native trees, set about the same time and receiving about the same care, both in the nursery and in the grove, yet they have not attained one half the growth and produced no berries, or but a few scattering ones. What I want to know is if others have Guatemala trees. How do they compare with the native trees in growth and fruit? Are they superior in these respects or is mine only a freak? Has any one had the coffee exported? If so, how does it compare with the native in quality? If mine are not freaks in growth and bearing, and prove in quality equally good, then the Guatemala coffee is the tree for these islands, as it returns an income almost as quickly as cane.

These same trees promise a large yield this year. They will certainly yield two pounds per tree, if they equal their promise and no accident happens to them. This

yield for trees three years old is very promising. The native variety also promises well, but it does not equal the Guatemala in growth or fruit promise.

JNO M HORNER

GATHERING OF THE CLANS

Scotsmen Extend Hospitality to a Departing Member

Members of the Thistle Club and invited friends spent a pleasant evening last night in their hall. The regular meeting night was enlivened by a farewell to A. Garvie, a member who is soon to leave for Makaweli to accept a lucrative position at that place; also to congratulate Thomas Black, another member, on his recent marriage and in return for lavish hospitality extended members of the club at his residence last Wednesday evening.

Chief Logan opened the meeting with complimentary remarks to Mr. Garvie, who had proved to be a most valued member. His departure was deeply regretted, and his absence would be seriously felt. He had labored zealously for the welfare of the club in and out of season, holding the position of treasurer and other important offices.

Mr. Garvie responded cordially to the kind words offered. He regretted to leave the club, but would cherish the fondest recollections of the many pleasant hours spent with the members. What he had done for the interest of the society was from a sense of duty, much pleasure resulting therefrom.

George Dall recited Burns' masterful "Tam O'Shanter;" William McKay sang a favorite Scottish ballad, in which all joined; Thomas Black read a stirring, patriotic essay on Scotland and the many prominent characters that country has produced.

A serviceable present in the shape of an elegant clock was presented Mr. Black. Archie Steele read an excellent essay on "Home," which was well prepared and particularly pleasing to those present. Other members made appropriate remarks, interspersed with lively songs. Genuine Scottish hospitality prevailed, bumpers being drunk to health, wealth and prosperity of Messrs. Garvie, Black and other members.

ANOTHER TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

O. Carleson Receives Serious Injuries From Accidental Blast.

Another unfortunate accident happened yesterday afternoon in the tunnel now in process of construction between Aliapaakai and Aliamanu at Moanalua. While blasting O Carleson was struck in the face and on the body by one of the charges which went off accidentally. He was taken to the Queen's hospital as soon as possible. Upon arrival there it was found that his injuries were very severe, those on the face being especially so. Up to a late hour last night the full extent of his injuries could not be learned. This is the second accident which has occurred in the tunnel.



Mr. Paul M. Weber.

All Run Down

Always Tired, Sleepless and Without Appetite

Blood Vitalized and Strength Renewed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'For a couple of years, I was subject to feeling anything but good. I always felt tired, I could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not seem to benefit me any.

I Did Not Have Any Ambition to go around or work in fact was not able to do a good day's work. I happened to pick up a circular embracing advertisements and testimonials for Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after reading them decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I have taken five bottles and must say that I have derived wonderful benefit from it and

Feel Like a New Man.

I would recommend it to all sufferers and would urge them not to hesitate but to decide at once to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. PAUL M. WEBER, 1112 North Tenth Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, 366 Wholesale Agents.

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. Magnoa, Merchant at near the Postoffice. 1241-5.

Distressing Irritations of the SKIN Instantly Relieved by CUTICURA

Distressing irritations, itching and scaly skin and scalp diseases, torturing and disfiguring humors are speedily cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The cures daily effected by them are simply wonderful. No other remedies are so pure, sweet, gentle, speedy, and effective. They are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, and especially appeal to mothers and children. Their use preserves, purifies, and beautifies the skin, and restores the hair when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & Co., HONOLULU, H. I.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free to any address.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIEHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect. For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY DR. W. AVFRDAM, Manager.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India. Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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Pacific Hardware Co.

Did it ever occur to you that we may have just what you want? That it will save you lots of running around town to come direct to our store?

If you cannot spare the time ring up telephone No. 16. Give us your order and we will see that you get just what you want.

Our clerks are all responsible men and can be relied upon to send what you require.

If you are located on one of the other Islands we respect your orders and give them the same prompt attention.

Recently we have greatly enlarged our stock in each department and feel justified in asserting that whatever you may need we can supply you.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

Something New!

Join the Columbia Bicycle Club

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations of their Iron Bars "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfugner" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS— Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Bagatelles, Drill, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns. A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC., in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES, CRAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment, Silesias, Sleeveless, Stiffeners, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets.

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sitter Pianos, American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canebrake Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Squares and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Shee Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Plain Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices. BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE, STOCK RAISER and DEALER

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Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood, Jr. Norman Stallion, Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion, Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

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Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

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HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to: 1238-15 W. H. RICE, Libue, Kanai.

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MANUFACTURES

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS

AND SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN

Under his personal supervision.

No machine made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of CRAMONS, SPONGES, COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP, &c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember the Place, No 92 King St., P. O. Box 133.

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Ice and Cold Storage at Nominal Cost.

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT

Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand.

By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines

thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEO. CAVENAGH, Agent, Alaken street.

P. S. By the above named process, one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost. 1616-15

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895.

WE would suggest that the petitioners who are endeavoring to prevent the Sunday encampment of the volunteer companies, could do more effective work if they subscribed a sum sufficient to reimburse the working men for the time lost by going into camp on a week day. It is no small matter for a man dependent on his daily wages to go into military camp when it means just so much less on pay day to meet the bread and butter demands of a family.

An evening paper enters the charge of practical thievery against Mr. Selano, the traveling representative of the Overland Monthly. That gentleman certainly has a right to be heard before such a misdemeanor is placed at his door. The community can never gain anything by catching at floating bits of scandal and passing stories around before it has any idea of what it is talking about. The policy of believing a man a thief until he is proved to be honest has its adherents, but they are few and far between.

SENATORS say they want more time to "look into" the electric railway bill. That was one of the good reasons why the franchise was refused by the Council, and if the past is to be taken as a criterion the Senate will be quite as well able to act on the bill next March as it is today. They will continue to look into the matter, the foreign investor will also "look into" the matter, take his money elsewhere and the Honolulu public will continue to ride in mule teams, satisfied to follow at the tail end of modern progress simply because the custom has been put up with in days gone by.

AT the meeting of the International League of Press Clubs in Philadelphia, a resolution was passed urging the legislatures of the several States to pass laws in relation to newspaper libel giving the paper against which suit is brought the opportunity to retract the statements made; the retraction to be published in as conspicuous place as was the libelous article. The tenor of the proposed act is to give the newspaper some protection in case the libel complained of was made through some mistake or a misapprehension of the facts. Newspapers as a rule do not seek to shirk responsibility but it is at least an act of justice to place them on an even footing with those who believe they have been injured by the attitude in which they have been placed by the public print.

AFFAIRS in Venezuela have changed about so that Germany, not England, is being closely watched by the United States. Great Britain, acting on the advice of Sir Vincent Barrington, a representative Briton of Venezuela, is not inclined to press its territorial claim on account of the effect such a move may have on the trade of the country, the Monroe doctrine of commerce having touched a spot that cannot be protected by all the warships and fighting talk that the British can muster. Germany on the other hand has invested an immense amount of capital in this South American country and has hit upon the scheme of annexing an island at the mouth of the Orinoco river to be used as a naval station and base of supplies on the American continent. While the Venezuelan Government has not offered strenuous objections, the inhabitants of the island in question are highly patriotic and not inclined to be handed over to a foreign power without a struggle. The exact attitude that Germany will assume is not known, but it is understood that Secretary Olney is prepared to test the full power of the Monroe doctrine.

YOUNG MEN AND THE CHURCH.

Sometime ago attention was called to an article by Edward Bok in the January Cosmopolitan on "The Young Man and the Church"—in which the average preacher of today was handled in a decidedly cold-blooded manner. As might be anticipated Mr. Bok's views did not fully coincide with the ideas of many American clergymen. In the current issue of The Methodist Review, F. C. Iglehart takes up the gauntlet thrown at the ministerial fraternity. He is very much surprised that a person of Mr. Bok's intelligence and experience should take such a narrow-minded view of what young men of today require in the way of religious instruction. He holds that the youth needs spiritual warming up rather than a cold, calculating twenty minutes business talk on the Bible. Such a discretion it is claimed will stir no conscience, pierce no bad habit and kindle no fire of immortal love, but will intensify worldliness that is freezing so many religious hearts. "In these days, when institutions demand so much notice, individual responsibility is often forgotten. If a man be poor, men say at once that society made him poor; if a young man go wrong they say it is the fault of his parents or the Church. It does not occur to them that the young man has any responsibility."

Both Mr. Bok and Mr. Iglehart may be regarded as extremists. If they would combine their cooling and warming forces, they might obtain an average religious temperature which, though it might not be what the young man wants, is certainly what he needs. Firing the soul is often carried to such an excess that it has about the same effect as freezing it. The seeker after practical truths does not know whether he has been burned or frozen, but the indifference and possible disgust, as Bok terms it, is the same.

The majority will agree with the Methodist writer, that the intellectual average of the pulpit was never so high as now, but the preacher will reach the young men more readily by teaching principles that can be brought into daily life than by telling him what may happen to him in the hereafter if he fails to follow the exact routine of religious life and church attendance laid down by a select creed or dogma. Too many young men, and old ones for that matter, are kept away from churches for fear of the judgment passed on them by a class of people who pay too much attention to what others are doing and saying, and too little to their own personal integrity.

HOME RULE AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

What of Home Rule? is one of the questions brought to mind by the recent change of Great Britain's ministry which practically sounded the death knell of the Liberals for some years to come. As is remarked in a recent issue of The Nation, the first impression made by the downfall of the Rosebery Government is that of a tremendous and fruitless waste of political energy. For nine years the English Liberals have been struggling to fulfill the aspirations of the Irish nation for self government in local affairs, and so far as immediate results are concerned they have little or nothing to show for their efforts. But it is seldom that the reformer reaps immediate returns.

"English political reform moves in ways as mysterious as those of divine Providence, and no one who recalls the manner in which Sir Robert Peel forced his way to repeal the corn laws or Disraeli the Conservatives to pass the Reform bill of 1867, need despair yet of seeing the Irish cause suddenly spring into new vigor and promise, even under a Tory cabinet."

"Mr. Chamberlain will be a member of that cabinet, and he has had a half-dozen Irish home-rule bills up his sleeve any time these ten years. No one who has marked his shifty course for a decade past would be shocked at the suggestion that he might turn another sharp corner and come out as the original

Irish home-ruler. In fact, for the Conservatives in general, the advocacy of some measure of Irish local self-government would not now require so instantaneous a somersault as did their taking up the extension of the franchise in 1867, and passing a bill far more radical than the one they had denounced and beaten Mr. Gladstone for bringing forward. Both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour could point to passages in speeches of theirs foreshadowing such a sea change. Of course their home-rule bill would be safe and honorable, of a kind to bind the empire together, and not the mad revolutionary thing that the Gladstonians had afflicted the country with. Fair names and grave excuses could easily be found in plenty if a political exigency should compel the Conservative leaders to take to blessing what they had been banning for ten years."

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN has explained himself in a pamphlet entitled "The Hawaiian Despotism." He has shown what all honest students of the situation have felt all along, that his first tirade was for political purposes only and his charges against the missionaries, and their sons were introduced in order to give his political opinions a new and peculiar setting; one that would attract more attention than that used by some of his political brethren. Mr. Shearman gives the missionaries full credit for "good faith and piety" and then proceeds to give four reasons why the Hawaiian Government has no right to exist. His final accusations team with the same spirit of deception and failure to state whole truths, that characterized the first. The book doesn't amount to much, since it is nothing more than a revamping of Mugwump ideas that have been paraded before the public for the last two years, but it is somewhat interesting because it shows the true character of the man behind the formidable array of condemnatory language. What the Outlook says of his statements regarding the methods used in putting down the recent rebellion applies to the whole pamphlet: "Mr. Shearman cites no sufficient authority to substantiate his reported facts, and most readers of his pamphlet will desire to hear the accused in their own defense before passing judgment upon these charges."

THE latest advice from the American commission investigating the proposed route of the Nicaragua Canal state that its members have completed their work and proceeded to the Isthmus of Panama, where they will inspect the incomplete Panama Canal. Climatic conditions have not interfered with the work of the commission, and the Nicaraguan government showed every attention and courtesy. The impression prevails that the Nicaragua route is looked upon as entirely satisfactory although no detailed report will be received until the commission returns to Washington.

If appearances count for anything, the United States government will be given an opportunity to reward the bravery of the native who risked his life in the attempt to save Miss Stevens from drowning. His was an act deserving recognition, and as the young lady's father was American Minister at the time, it is highly fitting that the American government should offer proper tribute to such a display of unflinching courage. Congressman Hilborn, in his observations in the country, has not overlooked the good qualities of the native character.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS is traveling through Japan investigating the commercial relations between the new power of the East and the United States. During a recent conversation with a Japanese official he is reported as having stated that America would chiefly buy Japanese coal, and the latter will import cotton and iron from America.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

TO REWARD THE SMART PUPIL.

W. J. Shearer, superintendent of the public schools of Newcastle, Pa., believes he has hit upon a plan for grading pupils in the common schools which will do away with much of the injustice of the present system. The principle involved is not a new one and has long been known to possess many advantages. The chief point which commends itself to favorable consideration is the strict regard for the individual merit of school children. In the graded schools of the majority of the cities and towns there are large classes in which each pupil, theoretically, and practically so far as promotion goes, is on a par with every other member of his or her class.

Every person at all familiar with school work realizes the difficulties presented by an attempt to properly gauge and reward the varying degrees of mental alertness displayed by individual pupils in a class of from fifty to one hundred members. Yet the difference exists and must be taken into consideration if each pupil is to receive, as nearly as possible, the measure of reward for excellence to which he is entitled. Superintendent Shearer holds that the bright pupil should not be held back by the plodder or happy-go-lucky individual who cares little for excellence, provided he reaches the rank which will enable him to be promoted with the rest of the class. The latter should not be advanced until prepared for advancement, merely to maintain uniform promotion.

Under the New Castle idea, as Mr. Shearer calls it, there is to be no such thing as promotion by examination and each pupil will be advanced from grade to grade just so fast as the individual merit warrants advancement. Classes are thus expected to be smaller, and the time which the bright, ambitious pupil spends in each grade will be shorter. The incentive to closer application and honest attention to studies would be greater, and it is believed that, with the exception of the dull scholars, the courses of study will be materially shortened.

The plan has a good theoretical sound but it is a question whether the liability to favoritism and an increase of petty wrangles between parents and teachers resulting therefrom, would not do the dull plodder more harm than can be counter-balanced by the benefits derived to the smart child. If Mr. Shearer has succeeded in dressing this old principle in a new garb and properly drawing the fine lines necessary to make it practical he has accomplished enough to make his name famous in educational circles.

ONE of the first questions asked by the American student of the Hawaiian annexation problem is, "What about your contract labor system?" It is universally recognized that this system must be done away with when the hopes of the annexationists are realized. In casting about for legislation that will assist in bringing about the object of the present Government, the country can well afford to ponder on a practical solution of the labor problem. The longer the present conditions obtain, the harder it will be to make the change that must come sooner or later. Wiping out the contract system does not necessarily mean wiping out the cheap labor, which many believe to be so essential to the future prosperity of the country.

Panahon Teachers Resign.

Teachers of Oahu College, who handed in their resignations several weeks ago, received notice Saturday that such had been accepted by the trustees; not, however, without the deepest regret. Previous to this action of the trustees, each teacher had been earnestly besought to return to their old places by a special committee of three from that body. The final answers of Professor Lyons, Messrs. Crockett and Dodge, Mrs. Dodge, Misses Snow and Brewer were received by the committee but a few days ago.

A NOBLE FIGHT.

An Eminent Southern Lawyer's Long Conflict With Disease.

Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering. The Great Victory Won by Science Over a Stubborn Disease.

(From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.)

Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac A. Suggs, of Greenville. Mr. Suggs has resided in Greenville 22 years. While nearly everyone in Pitt Co. knows Mr. Suggs' history, perhaps all do not know of his return to business again after an illness of 16 years. No man has gone through more than he, and lived. It was a case of the entire breaking down of the nervous system, attended by excruciating, agonizing, unendurable pain. Opium and stimulants only quieted temporarily, and all treatments failed him. Only his love of family and friends prevented suicide. He told a reporter the following interesting story:

"I kept at my work as long as I could but nature gave way at last and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 127, and it seemed to me that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the gentle hand of my wife to bathe my limbs with tepid water, I can simply living from hour to hour. I had made my will, settled my business and waited for the last strand of life to snap."

It was at this time that a somewhat similar case as my own was brought to my notice. This man had suffered very much as I had, his life had been despaired of, as mine had and yet he had been cured. Think what that little word meant to me! CURED. The report stated that the work had been accomplished by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I investigated the report thoroughly and found that it was true in detail. Then I procured some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them and began to get better. I began to sleep like a healthy child, sound, calm and peaceful. My appetite came back and my nerves were soothed and restored to their normal condition and I felt like a new man. But the greatest blessing was the mental improvement. I began to read and digest, to formulate new plans, to take interest in my law practice, which began to come back to me as soon as my clients realized that I was again myself. After a lapse of 10 years I ride horseback every day without fatigue."

"That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life is beyond doubt, and I am spreading their praise far and wide."

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ill that afflict mankind, and to any thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockton, Canada, and 49 E. Broadway, New York, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

Why Treat Your Friends

better than yourself? Why advise friends to take something for their coughs when you neglect yours? There's no positive consumption in advanced stages. Nip the cough with a dose of

PUTNAM'S

CHERRY COUGH

COMFORT

Continue with a few more and cure it.

Treat yourself generously and thoughtfully, as you do your friends. Pleasant to take for old or young, and should be in the Family Medicine Chest always.

Sold in 25c. and 50c. bottles.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

Exclusive Agents.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,

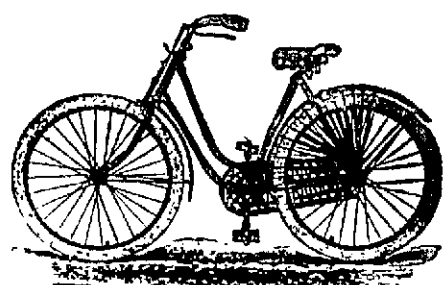
Attorney at Law,

113 Kahanamoku Street, Honolulu, H. I.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Timely Topics

July 12, 1895.



In the year 1858 Japan made a treaty with the American Government, it being the first commercial treaty ever drafted by the former country. From then on, for several years, the intercourse with foreign powers brought to Japan an increased volume of business, and still greater benefits by demonstrating to that country the distance between it and the more civilized nations that the manner of conducting their business interests with outside countries were too crude.

Just at this time Eastern mercantile houses commenced directing their attention towards Japan for closer business relations, but unfortunately for them the report was circulated that foreigners were barred from doing any business in the Empire. Until 1868 Japan had very "dark days," but in that year the existing form of government was overthrown and a new dynasty stepped into power with leaders who saw that the future of the country depended on reciprocity.

As we are all familiar with their more modern history, it is needless to describe their phenomenal success and the rapidity with which they adopted the manners and customs of their Eastern competitors.

It is to be hoped that their recent success in overthrowing the Chinese will not so assure them of their being unable to err, that they will stand in the light of their own advancement.

People say this is the fin-de-seicde age, but from the appearance of the streets of Honolulu, one would think that it was the fin-de-bicycle age. "Coming events cast their shadows before them," as will be plainly seen by the sale of the MONARCH BICYCLE since its arrival in Hawaii nei. When we first considered taking the agency for the "Monarch," we, of course, expected that it would give the other bicycle agents something to think about. No one, if they had been asked to give a conservative estimate on the length of time it would take us to sell our first consignment of eleven wheels, would have guessed it correctly, and when we state that it took exactly four days, we feel certain that they would have asked to see our books in order to verify what we say. In fact, we are glad we have the books to show, otherwise we would be tempted to doubt our own word.

Such has been the phenomenal sale of the MONARCH BICYCLE that we have been compelled to take orders for bicycles to arrive. This is a point that we wish to impress upon you, that whatever you may wish in the way of a "Monarch" as regards the different models, pedals etc., we will only be too glad to order for you, but on account of the volume of orders that are daily accumulating in the factory, it is impossible for them to turn out the goods as fast as the agencies can sell the wheels, nevertheless all these things we can supply you on your order.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spectator Block.

507 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. McWayne is down from Kona.

Colonel Norris was a passenger by the Hall.

Genial "Billy" Essie is in town for a few days.

Aloha Tooth Wash at Hobron Drug Company.

A Boss candy peddler has commenced business in Hilo.

Dr. J. Mott-Smith is very ill at his home on Nuanu avenue.

The regulars will return to their basement quarters Thursday.

Company H had its regular drill last night, with a large number of members present.

Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Miss Ethel Cooke and Miss Grace Cooke arrived by the Lukelike.

The Beretania Tennis Club courts have been finished. Practice will begin at the end of the month.

Walter G. Smith, formerly editor of the Honolulu Star, is now city editor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

W. H. Cornwell is negotiating for the purchase of an interest in the Fashion Stables Company, Limited.

Stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company will meet at the office of the company, Saturday, August 3d.

S. Kailewa has been appointed Poundmaster at Paia, Maui, vice E. Simpson, resigned. H. Peelua at Kapakea, Molokai.

The Emma Square band concert last evening was the most liberally patronized of any since the departure of Professor Berger for Germany.

The Miowera will be due from Vancouver tomorrow en route for the Colonies. The Mariposa on Thursday from the Colonies to San Francisco.

Some of the personal effects of Kaiulani were deposited in the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company vaults yesterday morning.

The Atherton brothers, lately returned from college, are among the finest tennis players in the city, having shown their skill with good players.

The college boys who went to Kauai by the last trip of the Mikahala for the purpose of having a good time, make report that they have attained what they set out to find.

Word has been received from W. N. Armstrong. He is devoting considerable time to the investigation of labor and manufactures. Mr. Armstrong expects to sail for home about the latter end of the month, reaching Honolulu on August 10th.

An interesting freak in the growth of the algaroba bean was brought to this office Friday. Two pods were entwined in exact imitation of the large iron wire puzzle that was sold by the thousands on the streets of the large cities of the States last summer.

A late Japanese paper from the Orient has an item that G. O. Nacaya, formerly Japanese inspector here, and Hawaiian Minister R. W. Irwin have formed a copartnership for sending Japanese immigrants to any country where they are wanted.

Miss Myra Harris Mott Smith was married to James Bishop Thomas of Cambridge, Mass., at the Mott Smith home on Nuanu avenue, Saturday morning, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh performing the ceremony. Members of the family were the only persons present.

The name of Rep. E. E. Richards was inadvertently omitted from the list of those present at the Masonic banquet, given on last Friday night. Mr. Richards was one of the most active workers connected with the affair, and much of the success of the evening is due to his efforts.

It is not a rare occurrence for women to be arrested on the charge of assault and battery in the city of Honolulu. The latest case resulted in the arrest of Kalia, on a warrant sworn out yesterday by Eunika, the recipient of the former's angry blows. It is said an old family feud, brought more vividly to mind by a few drinks of oku-hao, was the immediate cause of the struggle, in which Eunika came out second best.

Among the numerous persons who have been cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, mention should be made of Mrs. Emily Thorne, of Toledo, Wash., who says: "I have never been able to procure any medicine that would relieve me of rheumatism like Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I have also used it for lame back with great success. It is the best liniment I have ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends." For sale by all medical dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

DICTATOR OF THE TONGANS.

The Diversions of a Prime Minister
by Basil Thomson

CRICKET WAS A NATIONAL CRAZE

How Ex-Rev. Shirley W. Baker Ruled a Kingdom—Final Expulsion from the Country—Amusing Conversation with a Native Minister of Finance

The following interesting and highly instructive paper was read by Prof. W. D. Alexander before a recent meeting of the Mission Children's Society:

"The Diversions of a Prime Minister," by Basil Thomson, 1894, is the title of a very entertaining book, one of peculiar interest to us Hawaiians, on account of the many curious parallels that can be drawn between the course of affairs in Hawaii and in Tonga, as well as between the career of ex-Rev. Shirley Waldemar Baker, Premier of Tonga, and that of Walter Murray Gibson, Premier of Hawaii.

A few statements regarding the little kingdom of Tonga may be in place here. It consists of the islands of Tongatabu and Eua, together with the Ha-pai and Vavau groups, lying between 15 degrees and 23 degrees south of the equator, east of Fiji and south of Samoa. It contains the active volcano of Tofua. The inhabitants, who strongly resemble the Hawaiians, number about 19,000, and are slowly diminishing, not so much from a high death rate as a low birth rate. The principal export is copra, besides which Vavau supplies oranges for the Australian markets. The exports for 1891 amounted to \$378,914 and the imports to \$262,117. The natives' staff of life is the yam, supplemented by the banana. The horses originally introduced from New Zealand have destroyed nearly all the breadfruit trees in Tonga, by tearing off the bark as high up as they can reach.

The people appear to have never reached about the same stage of civilization that the Hawaiians had attained during the 'forties.

Like other southern Polynesians, the men generally wear the "vaka" or kilt, trousers and shoes being reserved for ceremonial occasions. The manu facture of tapa or "ngatu" is by no means a dying art as in these islands. Kava drinking is still conducted with all the ceremonial of the olden time, except that the roots are now pounded on a flat stone, instead of being chewed by women, as formerly.

Although a constitution (Konstitution) was adopted under the influence of the Wesleyan missionaries in 1862, yet the feudal system still exists. A commoner is still obliged to dismount from his horse on meeting a chief or when passing his house, and to make humble obeisance, "moe-moe," if on foot. To pass through a village without a girlie around the waist or with a turban on the head is a gross breach of etiquette, punishable by a fine of a dollar.

The present system of land tenure comes very near Henry George's ideal, the poll tax being now considered as a land tax or rent. Every taxpayer is entitled to an inalienable holding on condition of regular payment of taxes.

In 1891 Mr. Thomson carried through a law providing that the Government should collect and pay over the rents of the chiefs, so as to reserve the right of granting allotments and the power of eviction. No foreigner can own land in fee simple in Tonga, but he can lease it from the Government.

The only foreigners in Tonga besides the missionaries are a few Australian and German traders, who buy copra from the natives in exchange for goods. Foreigners can claim the right to be tried in Consular courts in civil suits, and for offenses recognized as felonies and misdemeanors by English law. The sale of liquor to natives is forbidden, under heavy penalties.

The great mass of the people are Wesleyans, though there is a Roman Catholic mission in Tongatabu.

Mr. Basil Thomson gives an amusing description of the "holotu," or night service, which he calls a "pious orgy," adding that it is "far more picturesque than the orgies of the Salvation Army." It begins with compulsory choir singing, and later on becomes an exuberant and confusion meeting of a highly emotional type.

More amusing is his account of the "fakamisoni," or grand missionary collection, which reminds one of the methods used in some Hawaiian country churches, but in Tonga the enthusiasm is much greater, and liberal contributions bring down thunders of applause from the house. Probably no people in the world give more in proportion to their means for church purposes than the Tongans.

There appears to be a good system of common schools in the native language, and a high school or college at Nukualofa, which, strange to say, turns out first class shorthand reporters in the Tongan language. Yet all the government printing is done in Auckland, N. Z., and no Tongan seems to have received an English education.

The Tongans are a race of athletes, and when the game of cricket was introduced, it became a national craze. "The yam plantations were neglected, and the coconuts lay rotting on the ground, for the whole population played cricket from morning till night. They played matches, one village against another," with fifty to seventy players on a side. Finally, cricket had to be regulated by law and confined to Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The history of Tonga is very interesting, but we have not room for even a sketch of it.

and was hardly considered as a mere mortal. When at last he died, February 18, 1893, at the advanced age of 96, as Thomson states, "All work ceased. The coconuts lay unhusked upon the ground for months. Trade was at a standstill. The people went to their plantations only to dig up and carry away food for the great funeral feasts. Their only labor was the erection of the great tomb in the Malae-kula." He was succeeded by his great grandson, George Taufahu, a youth of twenty, whose administration is weak and corrupt. The inevitable result will be, sooner or later, a British protectorate.

There was one discreditable period in Tongan history, which clouded the declining years of the old king. The Rev. Shirley Waldemar Baker had shown from the first a fondness and a talent for political intrigue. It was he who designed the national ensign and the coat of arms and the great seal. The inscription on this last is as follows: "Ko Jioali Tubou i ke Kalesi (Grace) ae Otua, keo Kingi o Tonga." He constituted himself the champion of the independence of Tonga, and tried to make capital out of the distrust of England caused by the annexation of Fiji. He also coquetted with Germany, and brought about the cessation of a coaling station to that power in November, 1876. When Unger, the king's son, who was also premier, died at Auckland, Mr. Baker brought back his body to Tonga in a German man-of-war and induced the King to appoint him premier to fill his son's place. He had for some years been at variance with his missionary brethren, who had recommended his recall, and he now saw his opportunity for revenge.

For several years the sums collected at Tonga for church purposes had exceeded the local expenditures and the surplus had been appropriated by the Australian Conference to other more needy missions. The Tongans do not seem to have had foreign missionaries of their own to support King George and his people felt that this money ought to be expended at home and had petitioned that Tonga should be constituted a separate conference, but without success. Mr. Baker proceeded to reopen this old sore and persuaded the King to set up an independent State church of his own. A Rev. Watkins, chairman of the district, was induced to secede from the mission and become president of the new conference. A large majority of the people and of the native ministers joined the so-called "Free Church of Tonga" out of loyalty to the King. Still a respectable minority, who disliked Mr. Baker and were attached to the missionaries, refused to sever their connection with the Wesleyan Mission. Mr. Baker then resorted to petty persecutions and later on to gross outrages on the "dissenters."

Relying on his influence with the King, he carried matters with a high hand, acting as his own treasurer and auditor, promulgating laws in the name of the King and dictating to the native judges until he made enemies among the chiefs. He spent much of his time in Auckland, N. Z., where he was a member of the principal club and subsidized newspapers and roving scribblers at the expense of the Tongan tax payers. It cost his Government \$171 one year to pay his traveling expenses. The customs duties and rents were paid by Europeans in drafts upon New Zealand and Australian banks, which Mr. Baker deposited in the Union Bank of Auckland, subject to his order.

In 1886-7 Premier Baker inaugurated a subscription for a statue of King George, to be erected by an Italian artist, and to be erected in Nukualofa. The sum of \$1250, or nearly \$6500, was raised for it, but the statue has never "materialized," although the money has been traced into the Government treasury.

In 1887 four escaped prisoners lay in wait for Mr. Baker one evening, as he was driving home with his son and daughter. They fired a volley, but missed him, severely wounding the two children. Wholesale arrests were made, and four men were shot, one of whom was probably innocent. Other executions would have followed, if the resident Europeans had not protested and appealed to the British High Commissioner, Sir Charles Mitchell, then residing in Fiji. Mr. Baker affected to believe that the Wesleyans generally were guilty of conspiracy, and cruelly persecuted all who would not join the new State Church. About two hundred of them were huddled on board of two small schooners, and shipped off to Fiji, where the governor received them kindly, and settled them temporarily on the fertile island of Koro.

As time went on, the Tongans became tired of their dictator, and in 1889 generally refused to pay taxes, so that a loan had to be floated in order to pay government salaries. The exiles were still a burden on the colony of Fiji. At length Sir John Thurston, the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, lost patience, and proceeded to Tonga on H. B. M. S. Rapid, in June, 1890. After investigating the state of affairs, he wisely decided to exercise the authority given him by the Order in Council, which empowers him to deport any British subject, who is detrimental to the peace and good order of the island in which he is living.

Accordingly Premier Baker was compelled summarily to resign and take passage on the mail steamer Wainui, July 17th, for New Zealand. The King, when freed from his malign influence, readily gave permission for the return of the exiled Wesleyans, and ordered the release of all political prisoners.

Sir John then sent for the Tongan Minister of Finance, Julia Mafileo, and the following conversation took place:

"Q. What is your office? A. I am Minister of Finance. Q. What is the revenue of Tonga? A. I don't know. Q. But what is your office? A. Minister of Finance (warmly). Q. Well, who knows what is the revenue of Tonga? A. Mela Beika. Q. Who takes care of the money? A. I do. Q. How much have you in the treasury? A. I don't know. Q. But you are Minister of Finance? A. Yes, I have told you that I am. Q. Well, where is the money? A. In the safe. Q. Who knows how much there is? A. Mela Beika. Q. Yes, but he is gone. Can't you go and count it? A. No, I haven't the key. Q. Why, who keeps the key of the treasury? A. Mela Beika."

On this showing a Mr. Campbell, Collector of Customs, was appointed assistant to the Minister of Finance, and proved to be the right man for the place. The balance in the treasury was low, the finances in a hopeless tangle, the Government records and accounts, such as they were, kept in English, which no Tongan understood, while a considerable part of the code had not even been translated into Tongan.

Under the circumstances, the King requested the High Commissioner to send them a white man of character and ability to assist them until their Government should be in working order and financially solvent. Accordingly Sir John Thurston chose Mr. Basil H. Thomson, late secretary to the governor of British New Guinea, who had already some acquaintance with Tonga, and sent him down on the same steamer that brought back the Wesleyan exiles.

Mr. Thomson remained in Tonga a year, during which time he reorganized its finances, convened the Parliament, carried through a revised code and an appropriation bill, and left the Government out of debt, with \$40,000 in its treasury.

The story of his experiences there is well told, containing graphic pictures of the Tongan chiefs, the country and its politics. If desired, a brief sketch of its salient points may be contributed to the Maile Wreath next month.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

BASEBALL SEASON.

Standing of the Clubs—Six More Games to be Played.

A glance at the appended table, which shows the standing of the respective baseball clubs, will demonstrate that this season's play has been somewhat more equal than previous years. There are six more games to be played—five regular and one postponed—and the championship may be won by either club.

At present the Unknowns are one game ahead, and, if that club—said to be the weakest before the season began—continues to play as good ball for the balance of the season as during the first part, they may be able to carry off the pennant of 1895.

The Stars are practising steadily and have been considerably strengthened by the addition of Percy Lishman. Captain Ganzel says his club will win the championship if it can be done by playing good ball.

The Kams are likewise confident of victory, and will endeavor to come out ahead. Captain Mahuka will return from his honeymoon in time to play in next Saturday's game with the Stars.

Attendance at the games has materially increased lately and will likely be still better during the remaining games.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.				
Clubs.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Loss.	Per- centage.
Unknowns	8	5	3	.625
Stars	8	4	4	.500
Kams	8	3	5	.375

The following passengers departed by the Australia last Saturday:

A. Dimmock, J. C. Bay, Master Chas. Lovej, J. M. E. Anderson, Miss Moser, Mrs. Mullins, Miss Mullins, Mrs. M. Stewart, Miss M. Clausen, Prof. M. M. Scott, S. Chubb, Miss Mand Lovejoy, Mrs. Lovejoy, W. W. Goodale, Mrs. M. Lastrato, A. Lastrato, Miss Ella Lewis, Mrs. E. L. Hall, J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, C. H. Willis and wife, C. W. Bishop, Jas. Alexander, C. Burlingame, E. E. Boyer, A. Haas, R. Balleentyne, P. Peck, H. Deacon, H. M. Brown, A. T. Atkinson, J. F. Humberg, Mrs. Willong, A. C. Wall, I. Robenstein, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. Okabe, F. M. Heath and wife, J. P. Cooke, O. Marsden, E. C. Obertseuffer, J. P. Obertseuffer and wife, Wm. Foster, J. A. Luthian, F. W. King, H. Page, Jas. Humberg Jr., F. A. Conant and wife, Mrs. M. L. Schmidt, Mrs. M. A. Heath, Mrs. M. E. Field, Captain Thomas, U.S.N., C. W. Filkins and wife, J. W. Colville, A. B. Collins, F. F. Collins and wife, Mrs. H. Page, and daughter, Jas. A. Kennedy.

New Feed Store.

The old armory on Beretania street is being remodeled and will be used as a feed store by Larry Dee. An entrance is being made, fronting the street, and the interior arranged especially for handling feed products. A large consignment of hay and grain will arrive by the Miowera tomorrow for the new firm. They will be ready for business on August 1st.

Company 7, Citizens Guard, did not practice target shooting at Moanalua last Sunday "because the Government has shut down on our ammunition," as one of the members said yesterday.

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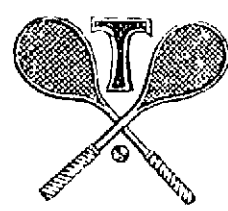
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WITH THE RACQUET AND BALL.

Much Interest Manifested in Tennis During Past Half Year.

GENTLER SEX ARE GOOD PLAYERS

Beneficial Results of Junior Branch. Result of First Tournament—Formation of Beretania Club—Work of Pacific Organization—Private Courts.



HERE has been more interest manifested in tennis during the last six months than since the introduction of the game in Honolulu several years ago.

Following closely in the footsteps of the Pacific Tennis Club has come the formation of the Beretania Club, which according to indications, gives promise of a successful career.

The first tournament given by the Pacific Tennis Club was won by Dr. Howard and Walter Dillingham of the above named organization over A. L. C. Atkinson and Sam Woods, after one of the most exciting and closely contested series of sets ever played on the islands.

With the concentration of the tennis players of Honolulu in the Beretania and Pacific tennis clubs, lovers of the game might well expect to see an interesting tournament, or set of tournaments as soon as the former organization shall have had time to get into good playing form. Both sides are anxious for a friendly contest, not only for the test of playing qualities, but as a matter of far more importance—the maintenance of interest in the game among the sport-loving public of Honolulu. Genuine interest in tennis is not confined solely to males, the gentler sex having, by excellent playing, justified the right of laying claim to such. Honolulu need have no fear with respect to a ladies' tournament against players in the United States.

Another feature which promises well for the development of tennis skill in the future, was introduced by the Pacific Tennis Club several weeks ago by the formation of a junior branch. Certainly, education in tennis as along other lines, should begin with the young, in order to attain greater perfection of results.

With the current of tennis spirit has come the building of courts on lawns of private homes, where friends who have known but little of the game, collect and are given a few preliminary lessons by the more experienced.

There are in Honolulu, as in other cities of greater importance, many persons whose ignorance of even the elements of the game, lead them into the mistake of calling tennis a "baby game," or some other expression akin to that. Several of these misguided individuals have been heard to apply "ladies game" as being nearest their sense of derision. Certainly it is ladies' as well as men's or children's games, but that fact does not affect in the least the skill required to play it successfully.

Mr. J. W. Yenabie, of Downey, a pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal., says: "Whenever I am troubled with a pain in the stomach or with diarrhoea I use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it for years, know it to be reliable remedy, and recommend it to every one." For sale by BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly

H. M. WATTNEY, Editor.

Contents for July, 1895.

Notes on Current Topics. Banana Trade in the United States. Report on the Coffee Industry. Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank. Wide-rimmed Wagon Wheels. Saccharose and Betose. Correspondence Relative to Sugars. Report of Mr. R. Ziebo. Report of Dr. Maxwell. Excursion to Wailana. Report of the Labor Commission on the Coffee Industry. A Few Pictures of Ceylon. Over Production of Fibre. How to Exterminate the White Fly. Preserving Mangoes. Sugar-burner on Silver. Liberator Coffee Planting. The Camphor Tree. The Coffee Situation.

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Department of the Interior.

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES, July 19, 1895.

Mr. G. E. THURM has this day been appointed an Agent to Take Acknowledgment of Instruments for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

THOS. G. THURM, Registrar of Conveyances.

Approved J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

1674-3t

S. KAILEWA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Paia, in the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice G. E. Simpson resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 18, 1895.

1674-3t

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day established and set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays in Kamiloloa, Kona, Island of Molokai, on a piece of land lying between the boundaries of Kapakea, and Kamiloloa and known as Kapakea, in the District of Kona, Island of Molokai.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed H. Peelua, Poundmaster for the above Pound.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 18, 1895.

1673-3t

GOODALE ARMSTRONG, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 19, 1895.

1673-3t

Meeting Notice.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Ld., will be held on SATURDAY, August 3d, 1895, at the office of the Company.

W. R. FARRINGTON, Secretary.

Honolulu, July 22, 1895

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1660-7

COOKE - BALDWIN NUPTIALS.

Elaborate Wedding in Maui's Best Society.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES GATHER.

Departure for Home in Oakland, Cal. Rice Party Disappointed - Summer Visitors Arriving at Makawao - Contractor to Examine School House.

MAUI, July 20.—On Thursday evening, the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Haiku, Miss Maud Baldwin was united in marriage to Joseph P. Cooke, of Oakland, California.

Though the weather had been threatening during the day, the evening came bright and clear, and Maui's people turned out en masse from Wailuku, Kahului, Spreckelsville and Makawao, filling the house and verandahs to overflowing. Japanese lanterns profusely hung lighted the verandahs and the interior of the parlors was tastefully decorated with flowers and greens. Over the corner in which the ceremony was performed white satin ribbons were festooned with garlands of smilax, presenting a most pleasing effect. Covering the top of the piano were a profusion of beautiful roses and greens, and bouquets of flowers and maiden hair ferns were artistically arranged in different parts of the rooms. The ceremony being performed in the front parlor, the relatives of the young couple were seated in the back parlor, while the other guests occupied the dining-room.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, to the strains of a wedding march from the piano, the bride and groom entered. First came the little bridesmaids, Lottie Baldwin and Nellie Alexander. Behind them the maid of honor, Miss Grace Cooke. Then followed the bride, attired in a rich gown of white silk, on her father's arm. At the same moment the groom appeared from an opposite entrance with the best man, H. A. Baldwin, and met the bride under the festoon of ribbons and smilax. The ceremony, performed by Rev. E. G. Beckwith, was short, simple and impressive. After it was finished the numerous company present offered congratulations. The balance of the evening was spent in social conversation and it was somewhat after 11 o'clock before people took their way homeward.

Refreshments of coffee, sandwiches, salads, lemonade, ice cream and cake were served during the evening and were most delicious.

The large number of wedding presents received were displayed in the sitting room and excited much favorable comment.

As the time drew near for the young couple to depart a number of young folks with their pockets and hands full of rice hovered about the front steps, but the bride and groom slipped out the back way unseen and so escaped the deluge. At Paia a train was in readiness and conveyed them to Wailuku, from whence they proceeded to Maalea Bay in carriages and took the steamer Waiakale for Honolulu to depart per Australia for their home in Oakland.

The best wishes of Maui friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Cooke. Among those present at the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin; Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Miss Grace Cooke, and Miss Ethel Cooke, from Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Beckwith, Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stolz, Mr. and Mrs. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. W. Zumwalt, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carley, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Osg, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gibus, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Engle, Mrs. D. Center, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. H. G. Alexander, Misses M. J. Alexander, Mary Beckwith, Martha Beckwith, May Baldwin, Winnie Baldwin, Hammond, Millie Beckwith, L. H. Aiken, Kate Fleming, Mary Fleming, Ethel Moesman, Eva Smith, Nellie Smith, Ethel Smith, Kate Watson, Hattie Watson, Leonard, Zeigler, Grace Dickey, Belle Dickey, Lottie Baldwin, Nellie Alexander, A. Crook, R. E. Crook. From Honolulu: Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Juliet King, Lyle A. Dickey, Harry Wilder, Charles Atherton, Montague Cooke. From Lahaina: Miss Lucy Hayselden and Walter Hayselden; H. A. Baldwin, C. W. Dickey, W. S. Nicol, Will Baldwin, Arthur Baldwin, H. W. Dickey, Frank Baldwin, C. W. Baldwin, Willow Baldwin, Fred Baldwin, Jas. Anderson, H. Howell, P. B. Aiken, F. S. Armstrong, Ed-on, J. W. Colville, W. B. Colville, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, W. Beckwith, D. Rough, W. Hay, W. T. Mossman, R. Wilbur, Geo. Wilbur, A. H. Crook, H. A. Mossman, John Fleming, W. O. Aiken and others.

Makawao still holds its good name as a summer resort. By Wednesday's steamer the number of visitors was greatly augmented. Maui friends cordially welcome Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stolz back. They go to "Ile-ou" today, on the mountain side.

Other arrivals Wednesday were Mrs. C. M. V. Foster and Miss Juliet King, who are the guests of B. D. Baldwin, Kahanaui, also Louise Moore and Miss Green, who are visiting Mrs. Laura Green, Makawao; and Charles Atherton and Mr. Montague Cooke, who are at Haiku.

Good times is seen afternoons now on the court at Haiku, between the boys home from college.

F. W. Hardy left by last Tuesday's Kinau for a short visit to Hilo.

Miss Lucy Hayselden and Walter

Hayselden are the guests of D. D. Baldwin, Glenside, Haiku. The new school house at Kaupakalua seems to have been unsatisfactory, as a contractor has been sent up from Honolulu to go over and make repairs and improvements on it. Owing to an abundance of rain, the cane fields, corn fields and pastures all look well, and good crops are expected this year. Ulupalakua ranch is to devote the whole of next week to a big cattle drive. Departures per Likelike today are: Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Miss Grace Cooke and Miss Ethel Cooke, en route for the Coast, and Miss Ethel Smith for her home in Honolulu. J. W. Colville, his brother W. B. Colville, and Miss Anderson were passengers on the Waiakale, Friday morning, to Honolulu. Mr. Colville goes for a four months trip to Scotland. Miss Anderson leaves also on the Australia, to make her home in California.

Miss Mary Beckwith returned home from the States last Wednesday, where she has been for several years. No ships in port this week. Weather showery and cool.

SATURDAY'S SHOOT.

Company F Defeated by the Crack Volunteer Company.

Quite a lively contest took place between teams from D and F Companies at Makiki butts Saturday afternoon.

The match was close and exciting from start to finish. The fact that F Company had but one week to prepare for the shoot and the substitution of four new men did not seem to detract from their skill, for they scored 400 points—the best record yet made by the company. It was unfortunate that one of F's best shots made a record far below previous averages.

D was not lacking in ill-luck. While preparing for action, Captain Wilder lost one shot by an accidental discharge.

The following scores were made:

D COMPANY.	
Captain Wilder	37
Sergeant Crozier	40
Corporal Burnette	43
" Boyd	41
" Dexter	40
" Johnson	39
Private Clay	42
" Drummond	41
" Everett	42
" Johnson	41
Total	406

F COMPANY.	
W. Ludewig	42
Sergeant Vollberg	42
" McKeague	41
Corporal Johnson	41
" Reade	39
Private Randal	38
" Hanevold	40
" Peterson	41
" Duchalsky	35
" Friedersdorf	41
Total	400

By previous arrangement the defeated team tendered the victors a banquet Saturday night, which was given in Company D's room, drill shed, under the direction of Caterer Chapman. With an abundance to eat and drink, a good time socially and plenty of instrumental and vocal music, the victors and vanquished mingled in genuine enjoyment.

Ranch for Sale

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THE STARS WON BY ONE RUN.

Another Interesting and Well Contested Game of Baseball

Unknowns Lost a Point—Still One Ahead—Stars Second—Five More Games—Interest in Baseball Increasing—Lady Struck by a Foul Ball.



INTEREST never waned from start to finish of Saturday's game between Stars and Unknowns. Both clubs had been practicing steadily during the past week and were in fine fettle for the contest. As the season is fast approaching an end—only five games remaining to be played—the two teams seemed determined to make strenuous efforts to win.

The Unknowns played their usual members, while the Stars had two new men—Percy Lishman and Donald Ross. Lishman is well known as a crack third baseman and played with last years Crescents, Ross being a member of the same club the previous year. The former recently returned from school at Stanford University and played under difficulties, having had no practice since leaving Honolulu. Ross, who is rated as a good all round player, was not at his best during Saturday's game, but done as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Both pitchers were batted in every direction, more heavy hits being credited during the game than during the season. Pryce, Alwohl and Willis for the Unknowns hit to the fence several times. Ganzell, Harry Wilder and Lishman done equally as good stick work for the Stars. There were errors, fumbles, muffs and bad fielding on both sides, but the game was hotly contested and interesting throughout. The Unknowns were before Saturday's contest, two games ahead for the pennant, with the Stars second and vice-versa the Kams last. Captain Ganzell wore a determined expression, and with other members of the Stars, worked with a will to wrest the laurels from Captain Thompson and his so far champion players.

The game opened with the Stars at the bat. Willie Wilder led off by being hit with the first ball pitched, got second on Hart's safe hit and scored on Ganzell's long center fly to the fence. Hart and Ganzell crossed home plate, giving the Stars three tallies in the first half.

Willis, Duncan, Clark and Pryce scored for the Unknowns in the last half.

The Stars added three runs in the second. The bases were filled when Ganzell came to bat. He hit a slow ground ball, second, which was fumbled by Pryce, followed by high throw over first base, allowing Willie Wilder, Harry Wilder and Donald Ross to score.

In the last half of the second the Unknowns managed by good luck to score one run, followed by a goose egg, one, one, five, failing to make a run in the remaining three innings, making a total of 12.

The Stars scored one in the third, then two, one, one, two, the last two innings being blanks, aggregating 13. From the second inning to the sixth it appeared as if the Stars would have a walk-over. They must have thought so, for play was devoid of coaching, howls, etc., except from those in the grand stand who favored the Stars.

When the Unknowns came to bat in the last half of the sixth inning the Stars were four runs ahead. By strong batting and aided by poor fielding of the Stars, Duncan, Woods, Clarke, Alwohl and Pryce tallied in succession. This made the Unknowns one ahead and elicited loud and long applause from the grand stand, a gang of small boys on the mauka side taking advantage of the opportunity to make hideous noises with horns of all sizes. The audience shifted about and changed positions. From that moment the greatest interest and excitement prevailed and Unknowns took a sudden rise.

With Captain Ganzell's cry, "Play ball everybody," Carter came to bat in the seventh inning and hit for two bases; Ross and Willie Wilder went out; Hart made safe hit and scored Carter, coming home from a long slide at third on passed ball, increasing the Stars' figures by two and one run ahead. Then the Star adherents yelled, howled, hooted and stamped. The enthusiasts cheered nobly and all enjoyed the incidental excitement.

Neither side scored after this, the Stars being victorious by a score of 13 to 12.

During the eighth inning Umpire J. W. Wilster called Alwohl out at third for running more than three feet out of the prescribed line in order to avoid being touched by Lishman, who had the ball in his hand several seconds before the runner reached the base. Captain Thompson objected, but the umpire refused to change his decision.

During the fifth inning Mrs. Frank Krueger, who was sitting in the back part of the grand stand, was struck on the side of the face by a foul ball coming over the top of the wire netting. The injury was very painful and the lady returned to her home.

Willie Wilder was declared out in the fourth inning while trying to make third base for interfering with Pryce in fielding a ball.

The game lasted two hours and was umpired by Messrs. Keohokalole and J. W. Wilster.

After the game Captain Thompson gave notice that he would enter a protest against the decision of Umpire Wilster. The ruling, however, was in keeping with the rules, and, according to the opinions of several ball players, the ground taken by Captain Thompson is not tenable. The protest will not affect payment of wagers, if there were any on the game.

The Unknowns are still one game ahead. Kams and Stars next Saturday.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

ELIZABETH MOORHEAD VS. DAVID DAYTON (Trustee), DANIEL MCCORRISTON and HUGH MCCORRISTON.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., BICKERSON AND FREAR, JJ.

The testator had land upon Fort street, Honolulu, which he devised to a trustee, upon trust to "pay the rents, issues and profits received from that portion thereof upon which the Germania Market is now situated" to E. Moorhead for life.

The rents of another portion of said Fort street property, being that upon which the "Blacksmith Shop" is now situated, he devised to J. McCorrison so long as E. Moorhead shall live.

At the time of making the will the rest of said property on Fort street was occupied by the "Criterion saloon," the rents of which were not specifically devised.

Held, the beneficiary, E. Moorhead, of the rents of the Germania Market is not entitled to the rents of the Criterion Saloon.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

This is a bill in Equity to enforce a trust, the prayer being that the Trustee "be required to pay and account to your Oratrix for all rents of said Criterion Saloon and enjoined from paying the same or any part thereof to the said residuary legatee or either of them during the lifetime of your Oratrix."

Circuit Judge Cooper heard the case upon the bill and answer and decreed that the plaintiff had no interest in the property known as the "Criterion Saloon."

Having heard the arguments of counsel on appeal and having carefully considered the pleadings, the will of the testator creating the trust in question, and the opinion of Circuit Judge Cooper we hereby adopt the same both as respects the statement of the case and the rulings of law made. The opinion is as follows:

"This proceeding was heard on bill and answer and was brought for the purpose of enforcing a trust said to have been created by the will of the late John McColgan."

"The plaintiff claims that in addition to the use of the Judd street premises and the income derived from the Germania Market property on Fort street, she is also entitled to the rents accruing from the lease of the Criterion Saloon adjoining the Germania Market on the mauka side."

"Briefly the provisions of the will are as follows: The payment of debts and several cash legacies out of the personal estate; the devise of all real estate situate on Judd and Fort streets to J. F. Morgan in trust; the Judd street premises to be for the use and occupation of Elizabeth Moorhead the plaintiff for her life; the rents, income and profits from that portion of the Fort street premises upon which the Germania market is now situated to the plaintiff; as to that portion of the Fort street premises upon which the blacksmith shop is situated the income to go to J. McCorrison so long as the plaintiff may live, and upon the plaintiff's decease the property to go to J. McCorrison or the heirs of her body and from and after the death of the plaintiff the residue of the Fort street and Judd street premises and the proceeds to be distributed as directed by the will."

"As shown by the bill and answer, there were three separate buildings upon the Fort street property, viz: a blacksmith shop on the mauka portion, then the Germania Market, and the Criterion Saloon on the mauka part."

"It is contended by the plaintiff that the Criterion Saloon cannot be treated as undivided property, to go under the residuary clause, and that the income derived from it cannot be treated as 'trust funds remaining in the hands of the trustee,' and that the testator treated the Fort street property in two portions only, the income of the blacksmith shop to go to Jane McCorrison, and the income of the rest of the Fort street property, including both the Germania Market and Criterion Saloon, being 'the portion thereof on which the Germania Market is situated' as going to the plaintiff."

"There being in my opinion three separate and distinct properties on the Fort street estate, each capable of being distinguished by the use of a popular name, such as the Blacksmith Shop and Germania Market, if the testator had intended to make the disposition of the estate claimed by the plaintiff he could have so stated in his will."

"It does not seem necessary to determine who may be entitled to the income of the Criterion Saloon, so long as it appears certain that it is not the plaintiff, and upon this point I see no room for doubt. The only part of the estate in which the plaintiff is interested is that specifically given to her by the will, viz: the use of the Judd street property and the income from the Germania Market during her life, and in this sense the Germania Market is not to be considered as including the Criterion Saloon."

The testator McColgan put all his real property in trust; and made his half sister Elizabeth Moorhead (plaintiff) the recipient for life of the rents of the "Germania Market," using these words, "And as to the premises, situate on said Fort street, to pay the rents, issues and profits received from that portion thereof upon which the 'Germania Market' is now situated to my said half sister Elizabeth Moorhead for the term of her natural life."

We find it impossible to hold that the income from the Criterion Saloon property can be construed as passing to the beneficiary of the "Germania Market."

In the answer, (which is to be taken as true) it is alleged "that all of these buildings, (the Blacksmith Shop, the Germania Market and the Criterion Saloon) were occupied and used for different purposes, rented to different tenants and had no connection with each other," and "all three buildings and the uses and purposes thereof being well known as distinct and unconnected with each other."

The fact that the rents of the "Criterion Saloon" are not specifically devised would not indicate to our mind that the testator intended them to be given to the plaintiff in addition to her other bequest.

It is sufficient to hold that the plaintiff is not entitled to them.

Decree affirmed.
A. B. Hartwell for plaintiff; Carter & Kinney for defendants.
Honolulu, July 11, 1895.



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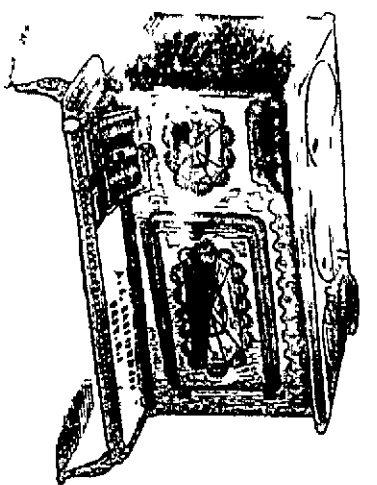
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